**Practice:** Use the Triangle Midsegment Theorem   
to name parts of the figure for #1–5.

1. a midsegment of <ABC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

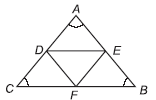
2. a segment parallel to  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. a segment that has the same length as  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. a segment that has half the length of  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. a segment that has twice the length of  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ex 6) *D*, *E*, and *F* are the midpoints of the sides of equiangular . Complete each statement*.*

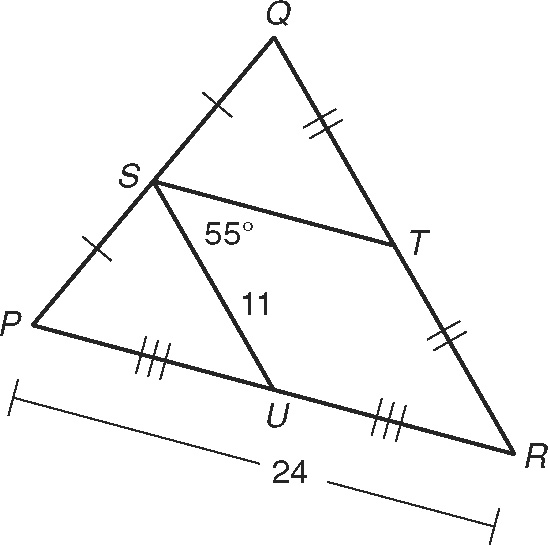
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**a.**  || \_\_\_\_\_\_

**b.** If *AC* = 22, then *EF* = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**c.** If *AE*  = 6, find the perimeter of ****.

**d.** If *CF* = 9, find the perimeter of ****



(ex 7) Use the figure to the right to find each missing side or angle

1. *ST* b. *QR*
2. PU d. m< SUP